

## AVIAN DIVERSITY AT PRASHNAVADA WETLAND, GIR-SOMNATH DISTRICT, GUJARAT, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Birds are the highly diverse group and known as bio indicator of a healthy ecosystem. We had provided an avifaunal inventory for Prashnavada wetland (Latitude 20°48' N, Longitude 70°34' E) located at the district of Gir-Somnath, Gujarat, India. Complete avian survey was conducted for the year from January 2018 to December 2018 in and around the study area. The major study area include mosaic habitat of wetland and micro habitats consist of costal, woodland, scrubland, and cropland. We adopted random sampling method for survey in the study area and total 149 avian species of 20 orders and 57 families were recorded. Among the species found, three species were globally threatened, one critically endangered (Sociable Lapwing *Vanellusgregarius*) and two vulnerable (Common Pochard *Aythyaferina* & Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*). In addition, 85 species were resident and 64 were migratory (Fifty-nine winter migratory, three monsoons migrant and two passages migratory). Species richness was maximum in the early winter and relatively less in the other seasons. Out of 149 species of birds, 109 were Common, 27 were Uncommon and 13 were rare.*

**KEYWORDS:** Birds, Fauna, Prashnavada, Migratory, Globally Threatened & Species Richness

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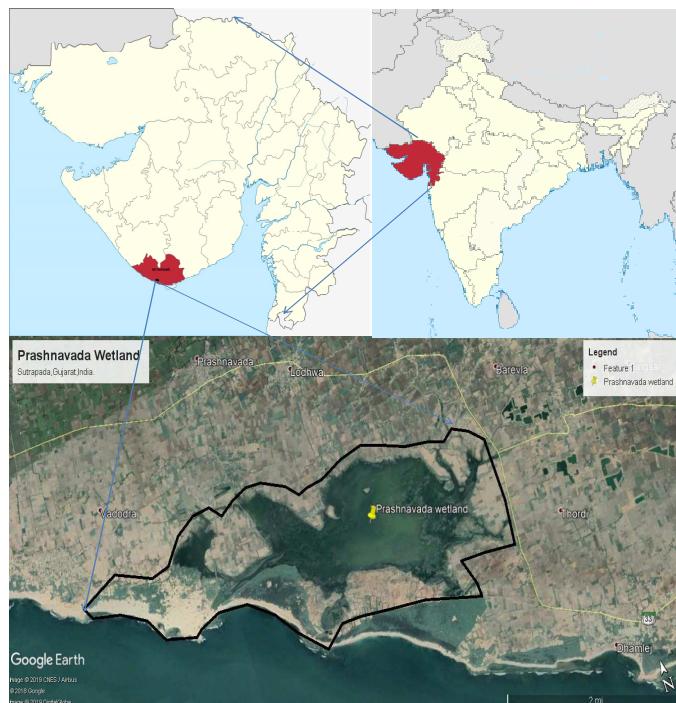
### INTRODUCTION

Birds are known as one of the important groups of species for the conservation of biodiversity. Birds are the indicator of minor changes in biodiversity (Jhenkhar *et al.*, 2016). Wetlands are highly complex land, most productive and fertile ecosystems in the world, constituting a capital of biodiversity (Gibbs, 1993). Monitoring of the wetland birds provides rich information about the ecological health and status of wetland, and this information can be used as a vital tool for developing awareness regarding the conservation value of the wetland. Wetland avifauna acts as an indicator of wetland quality, parameters for assessing revamp success and regional biodiversity (Kumar and Gupta, 2009). Wetlands are very fragile ecosystems; now days this type of ecosystems are facing major threats of decline due to industrialization, urbanization and agricultural development. Wetland and water birds are inseparable elements and they support a rich array of water bird communities (Grimmett and Inskipp, 2007). Avian fauna plays a main role in Pre and post-environmental impact assessment, keeping this in view the study was taken up to assess the avian diversity. Unfortunately, the impacts of these changes on avian community composition; structure and diversity yet to be fully understood. There are around 9702 bird species recorded throughout the world (Sibley and Monroe, 1990), after 2014 world's 9,993 recognized bird species (Walter *et al.*, 2014), out of which Indian subcontinent harbors 1313 (Over 13%) (Grimmett *et al.*, 2011). In 2004, according to the list, a total of 526 species (Parasharya *et al.*, 2004) were recorded, and in 2016 Ganpule recorded 574 species of

birds from the state Gujarat (Ganpule 2016). The Prashnavada wetland is situated in Sutrapada Taluka of Gir-Somnath District of Gujarat. This Wetland is represented by resident and migratory species of aquatic and terrestrial birds. Two major industries and one port are present near the study area. Two industries are (a) GSCL (Gujarat Sidhee Cement Limited) approximately 5 Kilometer and (b) GHCL Limited, approximately 12 Kilometer away from the study area. A systematic study on avifauna is not available for this area. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to prepare a detailed checklist of avifauna in the study region enabling us to understand the diversity of avifauna. We documented bird species richness of the Prashnavada wetland. This Study will serve as an excellent standard assessment for future research, and it will contribute to micro level decision making towards the sustainable management of bird habitats and ecosystem services provided by birds in the area. The varied habitats, along with a culture of non- violence towards wildlife, have made Gujarat a premier destination for bird watching in India (Ganpule 2016). Therefore, the present study was conducted to provide up to date information about the avian diversity of the Prashnavada wetland and their habitat utilization patterns, in order to provide baseline information for future conservation programs. All birds are very sensitive to such activities thus, they respond to it by changing its species structure and density.

## STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Prashnavada wetland (Latitude 20°48' N, Longitude 70°34' E) in Sutrapada Taluka of Gir-Somnath district, Gujarat, India (Figure 1). The Prashnavada wetland is located at 25 Km east from the Veraval city. Prashnavada, Lodhva, Vadodra, Bandvla, Thordi and Dhamleg villages surrounds the wetland. The study area consists of many type of habitats, but the major portion is wetland and other micro habitats are sandy coast, woodland, cropland, scrubland and settlement. Prashnavada wetland has huge water body. Shorten bounty of the wetland touches sea water.



**Figure 1: Map of Prashnavada Wetland Study Area**  
(Image Source: Google Earth)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observations were made by pilot field visits at consistent time interval from January 2018 to December 2018. Field visits were scheduled every month during the study period, to monitor three distinct season's winter, summer and monsoon. Observations were taken mainly from 300hr to 350hr morning season and 200hr to 300hr evening session. Total time for the observations was between 650hr and 700 hr. The area was explored by travelling on vehicles as well as by walking on foot in the field. Birds were observed with the help of Nikon aculon 10-22x50 mm binoculars. Species were identified by using the standard field guides (Richard Grimmett et al., 2011). The status of birds was assigned into Resident (**R**), Winter Migrant (**WM**), Summer Migrant (**PM**) And Monsoon Migrants (**MM**), Common species (C), Uncommon species (UC) and Rare species (r) categories following own observation. The threatened status of the birds given in the checklist is as per IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Birdlife International 2001a, b). The common-rare, resident-migratory status of the birds is classified as per Bird Fauna in north-east India (Saikia & Saikia 2000). **C** – Common species which are encountered frequently. **UC** - Uncommon species which are encountered frequently (two-four times during 12 survey trips). **r** – Rare species which are encountered less frequently (one time during 12 Survey Trips). **R** – Residents, species found in the study area throughout the year. **WM** – Winter migrants, species found in the study area only during the winter. **PM** – Passage migrants, Species visiting the area for short term. **MM** – Monsoon Migrants, species visiting the area during the rainy wet season. After confirmation, species are included in Prashnavada wetland avian fauna checklist.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During the study period, a total 149 species of birds belonging to 20 orders and 57 Families were observed (Table 1). Major migratory birds visited the reservoir during winter and monsoon season. The Prashnavada wetland supports a good number of avifauna and holds almost 26% bird species of Gujarat (574 Species) (Ganpule 2016).

Out of the observed 20 orders, the order with maximum number of families and species was Passeriformes (24 Family, 55 species); Charadriiformes (7 Family, 24 species); Accipitriformes (2 Family, 11 Species); Anseriformes (1 Family, 9 Species); Pelecaniformes (3 Family, 9 species); Gruiformes (2 Family, 7 species); Coraciiformes (3 Family, 7 Species); Columbimorphae (1 Family, 6 species); Otidimorphae (1 Family, 5 species); Piciformes (2 Family, 3 Species); Suliformes (2 Family, 2 species); Galliformes (1 Family, 2 species); Falconiformes (1 Family, 2 species) and minimum one family and species are reported from seven orders namely Podicipediformes; Ciconiiformes; Phoenicopteriformes; Strigiformes; Caprimulgiformes; Apodiformes ; Bucerotiformes. The maximum recorded species belong to order Passeriformes out of 149 species (Figure 2).

Among the species observed, three species were globally threatened according to IUCN Red list, one Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*) is critically endangered. Large flocks of Sociable Lapwings are (more than 50) sometimes seen in Great RannKachchh in last few years (Tiwari 2016). Two vulnerable species were Greater Spotted Eagle (*Aquila clanga*) & Common Pochard (*Aythyaferina*). Also, five species near to threaten were Lesser Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus minor*), Painted Stork (*MycteriaLeucocephala*), Black-headed Ibis (*Threskiornismelanocephalus*), Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*) and Black Tailed Godwit(*Limosalimosa*).

As far as status is concerned, out of the 149 species of birds, 85 were resident and 64 were winter, summer and passage migratory. Species richness was maximum in the early winter and relatively less in other seasons. The winter migrants arrive from different States of India like Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, and also from different countries like Siberia, Tibet and different range of Himalayas (Roy *et al.*, 2016). Out of 64 migratory species, 59 were winter migratory like Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), Black-Naped Monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*), Bluethroat (*Luscinia Svecica*), Grey-Headed Canary Flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*), and Common Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus* etc.). Three are monsoon migrants, in which some species of order Cuculidae like Eurasian Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Grey-Bellied Cuckoo (*Cacomantis passerinus*) and Jacobin Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*). Only two species are passage migrant Eurasian Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) and Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater (*Merops philippinus*) (Figure 3). Species of order Meropidae, like The Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater (*Merops philippinus*) bears breeding site at this study area.

As far as abundance status is concerned, out of the 149 Species of birds, 109 were (73% Over) common, 27 were (18% Over) uncommon like Long-Legged Buzzard (*Buteo rufinus*), Eurasian Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) and 13 (9% Over) were rare like Great Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) and Sociable Lapwing (*Vanellus gregarius*) (Figure 4).

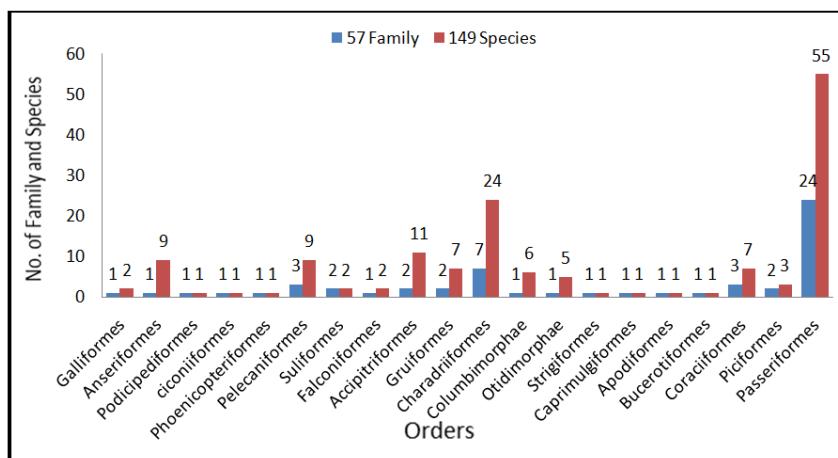
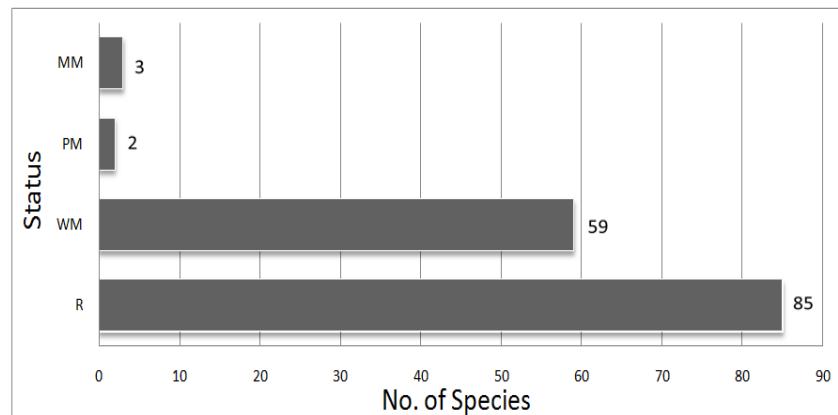
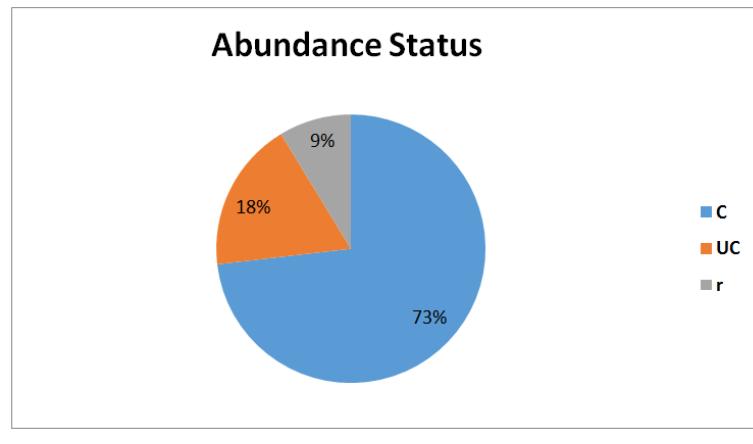


Figure 2: Orders Wise Families and Species Richness



R: Resident, WM: Winter Migratory, MM: Monsoon Migratory, PM: Passage Migratory

Figure 3: Status of Prashnavada Wetland



C:Common, UC: Uncommon, r:Rare

**Figure 4: Abundance Status in Prashnavada Wetland**

## CONCLUSIONS

In spite of its small size wetland of Prashnavada, supports a good number avifaunal diversity almost 26% bird species of Gujarat, owing to its diverse habitats. The Prashnavada wetland harbors many resident and migratory bird species, out of which some are globally threatened. Moreover, it is an important area for the members of Passeriformes, Charadriiformes and Accipitriformes orders. In addition, the varied diversities of habitats such as Wetland, Costal, Woodland, Scrubland and Human habitat or Cropland supports a diverse group of birds. Being very important area for a variety of avian diversity it should receive immediate attention for conservation. The present investigation is a comprehensive study and can be considered for impact assessment. Further future studies can enhance the checklist on avian fauna of Prashnavada wetland.

**Table 1: Checklist of Birds of Prashnavada Wetland, Recorded During January 2018 to December 2018**

Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status	Status	Abundance Status
Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Grey Francolin	LC	R	C
		<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl	LC	R	C
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling Duck	LC	R	C
		<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	LC	R	r
		<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	LC	WM	C
		<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	LC	WM	r
		<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Indian Spot-billed Duck	LC	R	C
		<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	LC	WM	C
		<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	LC	WM	C
		<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal	LC	WM	C
		<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	VU	WM	C
Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	LC	R	C
Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Mycteria</i>	Painted Stork	NT	R	UC

		<i>leucocephala</i>				
Phoenicopteriformes	Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	NT	R	C
Pelecaniformes	Threskiomithidae	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Ibis	NT	R	UC
		<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Red-naped Ibis	LC	R	C
		<i>Platelea leucorodia</i>	Eurasin Spoonbill	LC	R	UC
	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern	LC	WM	r
		<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Indian Pond Heron	LC	R	C
		<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	LC	R	C
		<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	LC	R	C
		<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>	Little Egret	LC	R	C
	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	LC	WM	UC
Suliformes	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter	NT	R	UC
	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Little Cormorant	LC	R	C
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	LC	WM	C
		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC	WM	C
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	LC	R	C
		<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	LC	R	C
		<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Oriental Honey-buzzard	LC	R	C
		<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	LC	R	UC
		<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	LC	WM	C
		<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	LC	R	C
		<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	LC	WM	r
		<i>Butastur teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard	LC	R	UC
		<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	VU	WM	C
	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	LC	WM	C
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	LC	WM	r
		<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake	LC	WM	C
		<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-Breasted Waterhen	LC	R	C
		<i>Porphyrio porphyria</i>	Grey-headed Swamphen	LC	R	C
		<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	LC	R	C
		<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasin Coot	LC	R	C
	Gruidae	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	LC	WM	C
Charadriiformes	Jacanidae	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	LC	R	C
	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	LC	R	C
		<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Pied Avocet	LC	WM	UC
	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Red-wattled Lapwing	LC	R	C
		<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Lapwing	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Lapwing	CR	WM	r

		<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	LC	R	C
		<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Kentish Plover	LC	R	C
		<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	LC	WM	C
	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater Painted-snipe	LC	R	UC
	Scolopacidae	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC	WM	C
		<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	LC	WM	C
		<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black Tailed Godwit	NT	WM	C
		<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	LC	WM	C
		<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	LC	WM	C
		<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	LC	WM	C
		<i>Andinaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	LC	WM	C
	Laridae	<i>Larus heuglini heuglini</i>	Heuglin's Gull	LC	WM	C
		<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	River Tern	LC	R	C
		<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Chlidonias hybrid</i>	Whiskered Tern	LC	WM	C
		<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Barred Buttonquail	LC	R	C
Columbimorphae	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Blue-Rock Pigeon	LC	R	C
		<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	LC	R	C
		<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	LC	R	C
		<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collored Dove	LC	R	C
		<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	LC	R	C
		<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet	LC	R	C
Otidimorphae	Cuculidae	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Jacobian Cuckoo	LC	MM	UC
		<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Eurasian Cuckoo	LC	MM	r
		<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	LC	MM	UC
		<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	Asian Koel	LC	R	C
		<i>Centropus parroti</i>	Greater Coucal	LC	R	C
Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Athene brama</i>	Spotted Owlet	LC	R	C
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Indian Nightjar	LC	R	C
Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	LC	R	C
Bucerotiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Common Hoopoe	LC	WM	C
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Eurasian Roller	LC	PM	UC
	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	White-throated Kingfisher	LC	R	C

Piciformes	Meropidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	LC	R	C
		<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Paid Kingfisher	LC	R	C
		<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Bee-eater	LC	R	C
		<i>Merops percissus</i>	Blue-cheeked Bee-Eater	LC	WM	UC
	Picidae	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Blue-tailed Bee-Eater	LC	PM	UC
		<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Coppersmith Barbet	LC	R	C
		<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	LC	WM	UC
	Campephagidae	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	LC	R	UC
		<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	LC	R	r
		<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Common Iora	LC	R	C
Passeriformes	Laniidae	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Isabelline Shrike	LC	WM	C
		<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	R	C
		<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	R	C
	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Black Drongo	LC	R	C
	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus (Oriolus) kundoo</i>	Indian Golden Oriole	LC	R	UC
	Rhipiduridae	<i>Least concern</i>	White-Browed Faintail	LC	R	C
	Monarchidae	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Black-naped Monarch	LC	R	C
		<i>Terpsiphone paradise</i>	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	LC	R	C
	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie	LC	R	C
		<i>Corvus (Macrorhynchis) culminatus</i>	Indian Jungle Crow	LC	R	C
		<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow	LC	R	C
	Hirundinidae	<i>Ptyonoprogne concolor</i>	Dusky Crag Martin	LC	R	UC
		<i>Hirundo pmithii</i>	Wire-tailed Swallow	LC	R	C
		<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	LC	WM	C
	Alaudidae	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	LC	R	C
		<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	LC	R	C
	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Red-vented Bulbul	LC	R	C
	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Ashy Prinia	LC	R	C
		<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Plain Prinia	LC	R	C
		<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird	LC	R	C
	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed Warbler	LC	WM	C
		<i>Iduna caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	LC	WM	C
	Timaliidae	<i>Turdooides caudata</i>	Common Babbler	LC	R	C
		<i>Turdooides striata</i>	Jungle Babbler	LC	R	C
	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna	LC	R	C
		<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rosy Starling	LC	WM	C
		<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	LC	WM	r

Muscicapidae	Turdidae	<i>Turdus (Merula) simillimus</i>	Indian Blackbird	LC	WM	r
		<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Bluethroat	LC	WM	C
		<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	Indian Robin	LC	R	C
		<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Oriatal Magpai Robin	LC	R	C
		<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	LC	WM	C
		<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Pied Bushchat	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	LC	WM	C
		<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear	LC	WM	UC
		<i>Oenanthe picata</i>	Variable Wheatear	LC	WM	r
		<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	LC	R	C
		<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-Brested Flycatcher	LC	WM	C
		<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher	LC	WM	C
	Nectariniidae	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	Purple Sunbird	LC	R	C
	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	LC	R	C
	Ploceidae	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Baya Weaver	LC	R	C
Esrildidae		<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	Indian Silverbill	LC	R	C
		<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Scaly-breasted Munia	LC	R	C
		<i>Lonchura malaca</i>	Tricolored Munia	LC	R	r
Motacillidae		<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western Yellow Wagtail	LC	WM	C
		<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	LC	WM	C
		<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Forest Wagtail	LC	WM	r
		<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Paddyfield Pipit	LC	R	C
Fringillidae		<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	LC	WM	C
	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting	LC	WM	C
		<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	Red-headed Bunting	LC	WM	UC

**IUCNstatus:** CR - Critically Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, NT - Near Threatened, LC - Least Concern, R-Resident.

**Status:** WM – WinterMigratory, MM - Monsoon Migratory, PM - Passage Migratory

**Abundance Status:** C – Common, UC–Uncommon, r–Rare

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